THE

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1784. [No. 1166.]

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

Printed by HENRY BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE.

" Whene'er our Country calls—Friends, Sons, and Sires, ſhould yield their Treaſure
" up, nor own a Senſe beyond the Public Safety." BROOKES's GUSTAVUS VASA.

Freſh Advices.

By Capt. Moore, who arrived at Boſton on Sunday the 11th inſt. in 34 days from London, we have the following articles of intelligence, viz.

LONDON, November 22.

IT is with the greateſt concern we inform the public, that the advices received yeſterday over land from India, are of a moſt melancholy complection indeed! The Mahrattas have entered into new engagements with the French, and have already infringed their recent treaty with us. Tippo Saib continues a moſt formidable enemy. Mangalore has ſurrendered to him, and General Matthews and his whole army are priſoners, on the moſt ignominious terms. This event happened on the 9th of March. The Mahratta fleet had taken the Ranger. Almoſt all our men are killed or wounded. Colonel Humberſtone is ſlain, and Colonel Macleod had received three wounds. At Geriah the Mahrattas diſowned all knowledge of the peace, and behaved with the greateſt cruelty. Before the 28th of May Bidnore was taken by Tippo Saib. His army conſiſted of more than one hundred thouſand men. After ſurrendering, on condition of receiving honors of war, he forced the garriſon to lay down their arms. Accounts of peace in Europe were then received. Sir Eyre Coote died at Madras on the 26th of April. There had been another drawn action between Suffrein and Sir Edward Hughes. Though the arms of France had effected nothing, the miſmanagement of affairs in the country had apparently left our whole poſſeſſions on the brink of deſtruction. The deſpatches are filled with the mutual accuſations of the ſeveral commanders.

The following, as a true ſtate of the news from India, is ſent to us by a gentleman who was preſent in the General Court when it was read, and pledges himſelf for the truth of it.—Sir Eyre Coote arrived at Madras in April, with ten lacks of rupees, from Bengal, after having been chaſed by four French ſhips; but, moſt unfortunately, this old hero died two days after he landed. The grand army on the coaſt of Coromandel, after Tippo Saib had quitted the Carnatic, marched to attack the French troops at Cuddalore: they had forced the outworks, and there was no doubt of their ſucceſs againſt the place, when intelligence arrived at Cuddalore of the peace, and then all hoſtilities ceaſed. There was an action between the two fleets in June, but not deciſive. Colonels Macleod and Humberſtone were attacked by the Mahrattas, and taken, before the Mahrattas peace was known at Geriah: the latter unfortunately died of his wounds; the former was releaſed, and returned to Bombay. The Mahratta peace was fully ſettled, and Madajee Sindia had engaged to procure complete ſatisfaction for this unhappy accident, from the Poona Miniſters. A correſpondence had been opened between Bombay and the Mahrattas, and a day appointed for ceding the countries we were to evacuate by treaty. General Matthews, after taking Mangalore, returned to Bidnore, when he was attacked by Tippo Saib's whole force, and compelled to ſurrender. Tippo had ſince attacked Mangalore, but was repulſed with very great loſs in three general attacks, and there was no doubt of the garriſon holding out till reinforced. Three hundred Europeans had ſailed from Madras for the purpoſe, and a ſtrong detachment from Bombay. No recent accounts from Bengal—all well there by the laſt letters.

To add to the above melancholy buſineſs, one ſhip, the Fairford Indiaman, Captain Haldane, was burnt at Bombay, but the crew ſaved; and another, the Duke of Athol, Captain Ratray, was blown up in Madras road, with 350 people on board, moſt of whom periſhed.

The Greyhound Eaſt-India Packet is taken by Monſ. Suffrein's fleet.

The conſequence of this news was the fall of 20 per cent. in India ſtock.

Extract of a genuine letter from a gentleman at Middlebourg in Zealand, dated November 5.

" A letter has this day been received in this town from the Penſionaire of Sluys, giving an account that an armed force had ſeized two of the Dutch forts near Bruges, turned out the officers and men who garriſoned them, and taken poſſeſſion of them in the name of the Emperor of Germany.—Reports add, that Sluys is beſieged by ſix thouſand troops. What ſteps their High Mightineſſes will take is uncertain. The ſuppoſed cauſe is, the regaining the free navigation of the Scheld up to Antwerp, which, I underſtand, by treaty, he was reſtricted from. The letter obſerves, no interruption will be given to paſſengers.

The ſyſtem of Eaſt-India government, propoſed on Tueſday laſt by Mr. Fox, is perhaps one of the compleateſt efforts of human policy that was ever deviſed by the ingenuity of man, and will probably, when the rage of party acrimony has a little ſubſided, and the effects of perſonal enmity are alſo paſt, tranſmit him to poſterity, with the brighteſt character of ancient political wiſdom, and inveſt him with the glorious titles to which he has proved indiſputable pretenſions, of being the ſaviour of his country, and the general friend of mankind.

A private letter from Madrid mentions, that a number of merchants are on the point of adopting a ſcheme for eſtabliſhing a Spaniſh Eaſt-India Company.

A Fact.—A Journeyman Apothecary, who travelled in ſearch of *Riches* to America, and who carried his medicinal bags on his ſhoulders from province to province, has lately made a claim on Government for the loſs of poſſeſſions, as a loyaliſt, to the amount of 16,322l. The Commiſſioners, we underſtand, have allowed the *two pounds*

A deſcription of Connecticut River, with a wonderful account of the Narrows, taken from the London Poutical Magazine.

THIS river is named Connecticut, after the great Sachem to whom that part of the province through which it runs belonged. This vaſt river is 500 miles long, and four miles wide at its mouth; its channel, or inner banks, in general, half a mile wide. It takes its riſe from the White Hills, in the north of New-England, where alſo ſprings the river Kennebec. Above 500 rivulets, iſſuing from lakes, ponds and drowned lands, fall into it; many of them are larger than the Thames at London. In March, when the rain and ſun melts the ſnow and ice, each ſtream is overcharged, and kindly haſtens to this great river to overflow, terrilize and preſerves its trembling meadows. They lift up enormous cakes of ice, burſting from their frozen beds with threatened intentions of ploughing up the frighted earth, and carry them rapidly down the falls, where they are daſhed in pieces, and riſe in miſt. Except at theſe falls, of which there are five the firſt ſixty miles from its mouth, the river is navigable throughout. In its northern parts are three great bendings, called cohoſſes, and about 100 miles aſunder.

Two hundred miles from the ſound is a narrow of five yards only, formed by two ſhelving mountains of ſolid rock, whoſe tops intercept the clouds. Through this chaſm are compelled to paſs all the waters which in time of floods bury the northern country. At the upper cohos the river then ſpreads twenty-four miles wide, and, for five or ſix weeks, ſhips of war might ſail over lands that afterwards produce the greateſt crops of hay and grain in all America. People who can bear the ſight, the groans, the trembling, the ſurly motion of water, trees and ice, through this awful paſſage, view with aſtoniſhment one of the greateſt phenomenons in nature. Here water is conſolidated without froſt, by preſſure, by ſwiftneſs between the pinching ſturdy rocks, to ſuch a degree of induration, that no iron crow can be forced into it; here iron, lead and cork, have one common weight: here, ſteady as time, and harder than marble, the ſtream paſſes irreſiſtable, if not ſwift as lightning: the electric fire rends trees in pieces with no greater eaſe than does this mighty water. The paſſage is about 400 yards in length, and of a zigzag form, with obtuſe corners.

At high water are carried through this ſtrait, maſts and timber, with incredible ſwiftneſs, and ſometimes with ſafety; but when the water is too low, the maſts, timber and trees, ſtrike on one ſide or the other, and though of the largeſt ſize, are rent in one moment into ſhivers, and ſplintered like a broom, to the amazement of ſpectators. The meadows, for many miles below, are covered with immenſe quantities of wood thus torn in pieces, which compel the hardieſt travellers to reflect how feeble is man, and how great that Almighty who formed the lightning, thunders, and the irreſiſtable power and ſtrength of water.

No living creature was ever known to paſs through this narrow, except an Indian woman, who was in a canoe, attempting to croſs the river above it, but careleſsly ſuffered herſelf to fall within the power of the current. Perceiving her danger, ſhe took a bottle of rum ſhe had with her, and drank the whole of it; then lay down in her canoe to meet her deſtiny. She marvelouſly went through ſafely, and was taken out of the canoe ſome miles below, quite intoxicated, by ſome Engliſhmen. Being aſked how ſhe could be ſo daringly imprudent as to drink ſuch a quantity of rum with the proſpect of inſtant death before her, the ſquaw, as well as her condition would let her, replied, " yes, it was too much rum for once, to be ſure; but I was not willing to loſe a drop of it, ſo I drank it, and you ſee I have ſaved all."

Some perſons aſſert that ſalmon have been caught above this narrow, while others deny it. Many have obſerved ſalmon attempt to paſs in time of floods, which certainly is the beſt and likelieſt time, as, from the height of the water, and the ſhelving of the rocks, the paſſage is then broader; but were always thrown back, and generally killed. It is not to be ſuppoſed that fiſh could paſs with the ſtream alive. Above this narrow there is plenty of fiſh, both in ſummer and in winter, which belong to the lakes or ponds that communicate with the river: below it are the greateſt abundance and variety caught or known in America. No ſalmon are found in any river to the weſtward of this.

THE

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1784. [No. 1166.]

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

Printed by HENRY BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE.

"Whene'er our Country calls—Friends, up, nor own a Senſe beyond the Public Safety." BROOKES'S GUSTAVUS VASA.

Freſh Advices.

By Capt. Moore, who arrived at Boſton on Sunday the 11th inſt. in 34 days from London, we have the following articles of intelligence, viz.

LONDON, November 22.

IT is with the greateſt concern we inform the public, that the advices received yeſterday over land from India, are of a moſt melancholy complection indeed! The Mahrattas have entered into new engagements with the French, and have already infringed their recent treaty with us. Tippo Saib continues a moſt formidable enemy. Mangalore has ſurrendered to him, and General Matthews and his whole army are priſoners, on the moſt ignominious terms. This event happened on the 9th of March. The Mahratta fleet had taken the Ranger. Almoſt all our men are killed or wounded. Colonel Humberſtone is ſlain, and Colonel Macleod had received three wounds. At Geriah the Mahrattas diſowned all knowledge of the peace, and behaved with the greateſt cruelty. Before the 28th of May Bidnore was taken by Tippo Saib. His army conſiſted of more than one hundred thouſand men. After ſurrendering, on condition of receiving honors of war, he forced the garriſon to lay down their arms. Accounts of peace in Europe were then received. Sir Eyre Coote died at Madras on the 26th of April. There had been another drawn action between Suffrein and Sir Edward Hughes. Though the arms of France had effected nothing, the miſmanagement of affairs in the country had apparently left our whole poſſeſſions on the brink of deſtruction. The deſpatches are filled with the mutual accuſations of the ſeveral commanders.

The following, as a true ſtate of the news from India, is ſent to us by a gentleman who was preſent in the General Court when it was read, and pledges himſelf for the truth of it.—Sir Eyre Coote arrived at Madras in April, with ten lacks of rupees, from Bengal, after having been chaſed by four French ſhips; but, moſt unfortunately, this old hero died two days after he landed. The grand army on the coaſt of Coromandel, after Tippo Saib had quitted the Carnatic, marched to attack the French troops at Cuddalore: they had forced the outworks, and there was no doubt of their ſucceſs againſt the place, when intelligence arrived at Cuddalore of the peace, and then all hoſtilities ceaſed. There was an action between the two fleets in June, but not deciſive. Colonels Macleod and Humberſtone were attacked by the Mahrattas, and taken, before the Mahrattas peace was known at Geriah: the latter unfortunately died of his wounds; the former was releaſed, and returned to Bombay. The Mahratta peace was fully ſettled, and Madajee Sindia had engaged to procure complete ſatisfaction for this unhappy accident, from the Poona Miniſters. A correſpondence had been opened between Bombay and the Mahrattas, and a day appointed for ceding the countries we were to evacuate by treaty. General Matthews, after taking Mangalore, returned to Bidnore, when he was attacked by Tippo Saib's whole force, and compelled to ſurrender. Tippo had ſince attacked Mangalore, but was repulſed with very great loſs in three general attacks, and there was no doubt of the garriſon holding out till reinforced. Three hundred Europeans had ſailed from Madras for the purpoſe, and a ſtrong detachment from Bombay. No recent accounts from Bengal—all well there by the laſt letters.

To add to the above melancholy buſineſs, one ſhip, the Fairford Indiaman, Captain Haldane, was burnt at Bombay, but the crew ſaved; and another, the Duke of Athol, Captain Ratray, was blown up in Madras road, with 350 people on board, moſt of whom periſhed.

The Greyhound Eaſt-India Packet is taken by Monſ. Suffrein's fleet.

The conſequence of this news was the fall of 20 per cent. in India ſtock.

Extract of a genuine letter from a gentleman at Middlebourg in Zealand, dated November 5.

"A letter has this day been received in this town from the Penſionaire of Sluys, giving an account that an armed force had ſeized two of the Dutch forts near Bruges, turned out the officers and men who garriſoned them, and taken poſſeſſion of them in the name of the Emperor of Germany.—Reports add, that Sluys is beſieged by ſix thouſand troops. What ſteps their High Mightineſſes will take is uncertain. The ſuppoſed cauſe is, the regaining the free navigation of the Scheld up to Antwerp, which, I underſtand, by treaty, he was reſtricted from. The letter obſerves, no interruption will be given to paſſengers.

The ſyſtem of Eaſt-India government, propoſed on Tueſday laſt by Mr. Fox, is perhaps one of the compleateſt efforts of human policy that was ever deviſed by the ingenuity of man, and will probably, when the rage of party acrimony has a little ſubſided, and the effects of perſonal enmity are alſo paſt, tranſmit him to poſterity, with the brighteſt character of ancient political wiſdom, and inveſt him with the glorious titles to which he has proved indiſputable pretenſions, of being the ſaviour of his country, and the general friend of mankind.

A private letter from Madrid mentions, that a number of merchants are on the point of adopting a ſcheme for eſtabliſhing a Spaniſh Eaſt-India Company.

A Fact.—A Journeyman Apothecary, who travelled in ſearch of *Riches* to America, and who carried his medicinal bags on his ſhoulders from province to province, has lately made a claim on Government for the loſs of poſſeſſions, as a loyaliſt, to the amount of 16,322*l*. The Commiſſioners, we underſtand, have allowed the *two pounds*

A deſcription of Connecticut River, with a wonderful account of the Narrows, taken from the London Political Magazine.

THIS river is named Connecticut, after the great Sachem to whom that part of the province through which it runs belonged. This vaſt river is 500 miles long, and four miles wide at its mouth; its channel, or inner banks, in general, half a mile wide. It takes its riſe from the White Hills, in the north of New-England, where alſo ſprings the river Kennebec. Above 500 rivulets, iſſuing from lakes, ponds and drowned lands, fall into it; many of them are larger than the Thames at London. In March, when the rain and ſun melts the ſnow and ice, each ſtream is overcharged, and kindly haſtens to this great river to overflow, fertilize and preſerves its trembling meadows. They lift up enormous cakes of ice, burſting from their frozen beds with threatened intentions of ploughing up the frighted earth, and carry them rapidly down the falls, where they are daſhed in pieces, and riſe in miſt. Except at theſe falls, of which there are five the firſt ſixty miles from its mouth, the river is navigable throughout. In its northern parts are three great bendings, called cohoſſes, and about 100 miles aſunder.

Two hundred miles from the ſound is a narrow of five yards only, formed by two ſhelving mountains of ſolid rock, whoſe tops intercept the clouds. Through this chaſm are compelled to paſs all the waters which in time of floods bury the northern country. At the upper cohos the river then ſpreads twenty-four miles wide, and, for five or ſix weeks, ſhips of war might ſail over lands that afterwards produce the greateſt crops of hay and grain in all America. People who can bear the ſight, the groans, the trembling, the ſurly motion of water, trees and ice, through this awful paſſage, view with aſtoniſhment one of the greateſt phenomenons in nature. Here water is conſolidated without froſt, by preſſure, by ſwiftneſs between the pinching ſturdy rocks, to ſuch a degree of induration, that no iron crow can be forced into it; here iron, lead and cork, have one common weight: here, ſteady as time, and harder than marble, the ſtream paſſes irreſiſtable, if not ſwift as lightning: the electric fire rends trees in pieces with no greater eaſe than does this mighty water. The paſſage is about 400 yards in length, and of a zigzag form, with obtuſe corners.

At high water are carried through this ſtrait, maſts and timber, with incredible ſwiftneſs, and ſometimes with ſafety; but when the water is too low, the maſts, timber and trees, ſtrike on one ſide or the other, and though of the largeſt ſize, are rent in one moment into ſhivers, and ſplintered like a broom, to the amazement of ſpectators. The meadows, for many miles below, are covered with immenſe quantities of wood thus torn in pieces, which compel the hardieſt travellers to reflect how feeble is man, and how great that Almighty who formed the lightning, thunders, and the irreſiſtable power and ſtrength of water.

No living creature was ever known to paſs through this narrow, except an Indian woman, who was in a canoe, attempting to croſs the river above it, but careleſsly ſuffered herſelf to fall within the power of the current. Perceiving her danger, ſhe took a bottle of rum ſhe had with her, and drank the whole of it; then lay down in her canoe to meet her deſtiny. She marvelouſly went through ſafely, and was taken out of the canoe ſome miles below, quite intoxicated, by ſome Engliſhmen. Being aſked how ſhe could be ſo daringly imprudent as to drink ſuch a quantity of rum with the proſpect of inſtant death before her, the ſquaw, as well as her condition would let her, replied, "yes, it was too much rum for once, to be ſure; but I was not willing to loſe a drop of it, ſo I drank it, and you ſee I have ſaved all."

Some perſons aſſert that ſalmon have been caught above this narrow, while others deny it. Many have obſerved ſalmon attempt to paſs in time of floods, which certainly is the beſt and likelieſt time, as, from the height of the water, and the ſhelving of the rocks, the paſſage is then broader; but were always thrown back, and generally killed. It is not to be ſuppoſed that fiſh could paſs with the ſtream alive. Above this narrow there is plenty of fiſh, both in ſummer and in winter, which belong to the lakes or ponds that communicate with the river: below it are the greateſt abundance and variety caught or known in America. No ſalmon are found in any river to the weſtward of this.

LONDON, November 23.

The following proclamation does the higheſt honor to the feelings of the King of Pruſſia, who therein pays the moſt commendable regard to the dignity of man:

"Whereas his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, &c. our moſt gracious Sovereign, will not permit that any of his ſubjects delivering into his hand petitions or addreſſes, ſhould kneel to his Majeſty, an honour due to the Divinity; but which is no ways neceſſary when his ſaid ſubjects have any thing to deliver to him; his Majeſty is therefore graciouſly pleaſed to order by this preſent, that the Conſiſtory of Breſlau ſhall cauſe this reſcript to be read from the pulpits of all the Evangelick churches in this province of Selcſia, and the Suffragant of Roch-Kirck to do the ſame in the Roman Catholick church, that all and every one may be informed it is his Majeſty's pleaſure, that no kneeling ſhall in future be practiſed in honour to his perſon. The Supreme Conſiſtory ſhall therefore take the neceſſary ſteps to the above purpoſe.

(Signed) FREDERICK.

Given at Battlern, Auguſt 30th, 1783.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia is about to publiſh, in the face of all Europe, the code of laws which ſhe has been upwards of fifteen years in bringing to perfection, for the future government of her extenſive dominions, the ground-work of which is ſaid to be the efforts of her own projection, for after having for four years applied herſelf cloſely to examine the ſtatutes of the other nations of Europe, as they are laid down by their moſt celebrated writers, ſhe, in the year 1768, aſſembled deputies from the diſtricts of every province in her dominions, which formed a ſort of Parliament; to theſe ſhe gave inſtructions for reviewing all the Ruſſian penal ſtatutes, and having preſented them with her own written thoughts on diſtributive juſtice, as far as reſpected crimes and puniſhments, ſhe ordered them to branch out from thence a new code. Theſe deputies have ſat ſome months in every year on this buſineſs ſolely; and though there are among them ſome of the ableſt judges and politicians, they have not, till laſt year, finiſhed their work, which, with ſome emendations and alterations, is now to ſtand as the penal code for all the Ruſſian territories: and from thoſe who have been able to peep into them, they are ſaid to deſerve highly the encouragement of the patroneſs.

We are aſſured, it is now under contemplation to paſs a law, purporting, that all perſons convicted of acts of cruelty ſhall ſuffer death within eight and forty hours after ſentence being pronounced upon them, and that no report to the King will be made of offenders of the above deſcription.

An enterprizing genius, of the name of Wright, has conſtructed a moſt ingenious machine, which he calls a Diving Cap, which is much ſuperior to all thoſe inventions denominated Diving Bells, and which have proved coffins to ſeveral diving madmen, who ventured in them. The dangers of drowning and ſuffocation are, by this contrivance, rendered impoſſible; the whole apparatus, weighing no more than two pounds ſeven ounces, is fitted on the neck, and incloſes the head only, giving the diver all the advantages of uſing his hands and feet free from any incumbrance. His machine has been examined by ſeveral gentlemen who are Fellows of the Royal Society, who have been pleaſed to ſpeak in its praiſe in terms of the higheſt panegyric. He exhibited his Diving Cap in the river Nen, which runs from Wiſbech to Northampton, at a place called Peerleſs Poot in a depth of 29 feet of water, and continued under water three hours and 17 minutes, traverſing up and down the river near two miles, picking up, as he went, foſſils, which he conveyed to the ſurface of the water by a ſtring made of a fine cord and cork, which floated as ſoon as he let them out of his hand, and entertained a moſt numerous company of ſpectators with ſeveral experiments, while he was thus employed in exploring a paſſage which never before was explored by mortals.

The conſtruction of this machine is globicular, and is twelve inches in diameter, having a pane of glaſs fixed to enable him to ſee his way, and on the top of it are two pipes of leather, guarded within with rings, to prevent preſſure, which pipes are ſo contrived as to float on the ſurface of the water, having valves, which give a free paſſage of air, and which, from the peculiarity of their contrivance, prevent the water from making way into the Cap.—From ſuch geniuſſes as Mr. Wright and Monſ. Montgolfier we may ſoon expect to make journies to the moon, or croſs over on foot from Dover to Calais, and back, with as little trouble as to go on dry land.

ANECDOTE.

WHEN General Burgoyne went over to Portugal, in the year 1762, he was attended by his Lady, and Lord George and Lady Lenox, who, on their arrival at Liſbon, took a large houſe for the accommodation of both their families. The King of Portugal, who felt his obligations to the Britiſh officers who came to defend his kingdom, was ſolicitous of paying every poſſible attention to their Ladies; he therefore preſented them with ſome very extraordinary china, ſelected from among the moſt valuable in his poſſeſſion. The preſent was highly eſteemed, while the care of it was the perpetual ſubject of converſation. There unfortunately happened, however, a little time after, to be a dreadful hurricane in the middle of the night, which induced Lady Charlotte, daughter of the late Lord Darby, married to General Burgoyne, to wake the General, and requeſt that ſhe might be allowed to fetch up the favourite china into her own chamber for its more perfect ſecurity. Accordingly, taking a wax taper in her hand, ſhe ſoon reached the cloſet, and was returning up ſtairs with the china wrapped up in the bottom of her ſhift, when in turning an angle, ſhe was ſurpriſed at the ſight of an old Scotchman belonging to Lady Lenox, who had been deſpatched on the ſame errand for his miſtreſs. The confuſion was great; the ſituation delicate; the alternative diſtreſſing: however, her Ladyſhip inſtantly dropped her *chemiſe*, and reduced the china to atoms.

The above may be depended upon as true.

From the MORNING POST *of September* 26.

A true and ſingular STORY.

A Ruſſian Nobleman of diſtinction, upon the death of his wife, retired to his country ſeat with an only daughter. His diſpoſition was ſtern, violent, and unforgiving, while that of the young lady was mild, gentle, amiable, and engaging; ſhe poſſeſſed, with all the ſoftneſs of her ſex, a form uncommonly perfect, and a countenance moſt beautifully expreſſive. She had now attained the age of ſixteen, when, one evening, to relieve herſelf from the irkſomeneſs of ſolitude, to which her father's unkindneſs doomed her, ſhe privately admitted a young man (her firſt couſin, who reſided in an adjacent town) to the pleaſure of her converſation. As here they were indulging themſelves in diſcourſe, and in forming falſe though pleaſing ideas of expected happineſs, ſhe on a ſudden heard her father's ſtep approaching, and the before mentioned youth had but juſt time to avoid his preſence, by hiding himſelf in a large cheſt, which ſtood in the apartment. The old man entered, and after an hour's ſtay, which he conſumed in giving his daughter harſh and unneceſſary lectures, he retired. Judge, O ye perſons of ſenſibility, what were the poor girl's feelings! what cruel emotions ſhe ſuffered! when ſhe found her couſin dead for want of air in his conceal'ment. For a while anguiſh took poſſeſſion of her ſoul, which was ſoon mingled with dread of her father. In deſpair ſhe deſcended the ſtairs, and with a beating heart, and ſorrow inexpreſſible, threw herſelf upon the mercy of the porter, to whom ſhe related her grief, and begged his humane aſſiſtance to remove the body. The man to whom ſhe applied for ſuccour was near ſixty, of a form hedious, and an aſpect moſt forbidding, but his ſoul was ſtill more deteſtable. Let me haſten over the horrid tale! in ſhort, he refuſed his aid, unleſs the poſſeſſion of her perſon was to be his reward; and the ſad unhappy victim, overcome with affliction, and unable to extricate herſelf, ſunk ſubmiſſive in the arms of the villain. The wretch then removed the body to a neighbouring wood, where it was found the next day, and ſuppoſed to have been murdered. For ſome time this ſon of infamy made his wretched prey the inſtrument of his pleaſures, always threatening her with divulging what he knew. At length, when his own brutal paſſion was ſatisfied, he determined to uſe her for his intereſt, and often, by working upon her fears, forced her to give private meetings to every one to whom he choſe to condemn her; by which means he enriched himſelf conſiderably. It was her fate at length to accompany the porter one night (after her father was retired to reſt) while twelve brutes were aſſembled, in the ſhape of men, to dedicate their time to riot and debauchery. The poor dejected ſufferer was obliged to contribute to their amuſement; ſhe, with a mind innocent and virtuous, was by a cruel combination of circumſtances, compelled to endure the horrors of the moſt ſhocking proſtitution.—As ſhe ſat amongſt them, ruminating upon the terrible ſituation to which ſhe was reduced, and inwardly lamenting the fatal hour that gave her birth, ſhe obſerved the porter and the reſt of the company, overpowered by the ſtrong liquors they had drank, ſink one after another into the totall inſenſibility of intoxication. Rouſed by the occaſion, and excited by deſpair, ſhe daringly ſeized a knife, and plunged it ſucceſſively into the heart of each; not one eſcaped. Then taking the key of her father's houſe from the porter's pocket, ſhe returned home, and being freed from the perſecutions of her tyrant, determined to dedicate her life in future to penitence and retirement. The death of ſo many perſons could not be concealed; yet no ſuſpicion fell upon her,—and the circumſtance was not diſcovered till ſome months afterwards, when her Confeſſor, who was a married man (which is cuſtomary in Ruſſia) divulged the ſtory to his wife, who one day, upon hearing that unfortunate girl's father boaſt of the ſuperior goodneſs of his daughter, and draw an unfavourable compariſon of her children, the enraged woman diſcovered the whole. The young lady is permitted to retire into a Convent for life, and the father is fatally convinced of his error, in having driven his daughter to ſuch extremety, from the terror he had inſpired her with towards himſelf.

I will make no comments upon this fact, but will only ſay, that it is really no fiction, or even embelliſhment of the truth itſelf; and as a confirmation, can declare, that I have heard it authenticated by many Ruſſians of the firſt diſtinction, and moſt unqueſtionable veracity.

RYMER.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31.

We are well informed, that the public demonſtrations of joy, by authority of the State, on the definitive treaty, will be exhibited in this city, about the 20th of January.

It is expected that this exhibition will be the moſt magnificent that hath been made in America. It will conſiſt of a triumphal arch fifty feet wide and forty high, exactly in the ſtile of the triumphal arches among the Romans.

The ingenious Capt. Peale, is now preparing the paintings. Among them is a ſtriking likeneſs of our juſtly beloved late Commander in Chief.

NEW-YORK, January 12.

Laſt week the following account of a very diſaſterous accident was brought to town: Six ſeamen belonging to his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Aſſiſtance of 50 guns, lying at Sandy-Hook, had confederated to deſert, jumped out of the ſhip into a yawl, and puſhing for the ſhore, were purſued by a boat manned with the firſt Lieutenant, eleven other officers, and a private ſeaman; preſently after they left the ſhip, a ſnow ſtorm roſe; they loſt ſight of the chaſe, as well as of the Aſſiſtance, and were all of them (one excepted who is not yet accounted for) the next morning found dead on a beach near Middletown Point in New-Jerſey. The Lieutenant was the Honorable Hamilton Douglaſs Haliburton, brother to the Right Hon. the Earl of Morton; the other officers were in general related to ſome of the moſt dignified families in Great-Britain and Ireland. The Lieutenant had changed his name ſome time ago to Haliburton which entitled him to an eſtate ſaid to be two thouſand pounds a year; he was nearly related to Sir Charles Douglaſs, and had obtained the Commodore's permiſſion to make the tour of our Continent; his fine abilities and amiable accompliſhments are moſt ſincerely regretted by all his friends. We hope to obtain ſome further particulars reſpecting this melancholy cataſtrophe.

We hear that a veſſel from Port-Roſeway, bound to this place, was lately ſtranded in the Sound near White Stone; ſhe had twenty-eight paſſengers on board, one man is ſaid to be drowned.

LONDON, November 23.

The following proclamation does the higheſt honor to the feelings of the King of Pruſſia, who therein pays the moſt commendable regard to the dignity of man:

"Whereas his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, &c. our moſt gracious Sovereign, will not permit that any of his ſubjects delivering into his hand petitions or addreſſes, ſhould kneel to his Majeſty, an honour due to the Divinity; but which is no ways neceſſary when his ſaid ſubjects have any thing to deliver to him; his Majeſty is therefore graciouſly pleaſed to order by this preſent, that the Conſiſtory of Breſlau ſhall cauſe this reſcript to be read from the pulpits of all the Evangelick churches in this province of Seleſia, and the Suffragant of Roch-Kirck to do the ſame in the Roman Catholick church, that all and every one may be informed it is his Majeſty's pleaſure, that no kneeling ſhall in future be practiſed in honour to his perſon. The Supreme Conſiſtory ſhall therefore take the neceſſary ſteps to the above purpoſe.

(Signed) FREDERICK.

Given at Battlern, Auguſt 30th, 1783.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia is about to publiſh, in the face of all Europe, the code of laws which ſhe has been upwards of fifteen years in bringing to perfection, for the future government of her extenſive dominions, the ground-work of which is ſaid to be the efforts of her own projection, for after having for four years applied herſelf cloſely to examine the ſtatutes of the other nations of Europe, as they are laid down by their moſt celebrated writers, ſhe, in the year 1768, aſſembled deputies from the diſtricts of every province in her dominions, which formed a ſort of Parliament; to theſe ſhe gave inſtructions for reviewing all the Ruſſian penal ſtatutes, and having preſented them with her own written thoughts on diſtributive juſtice, as far as reſpected crimes and puniſhments, ſhe ordered them to branch out from thence a new code. Theſe deputies have ſat ſome months in every year on this buſineſs ſolely; and though there are among them ſome of the ableſt judges and politicians, they have not, till laſt year, finiſhed their work, which, with ſome emendations and alterations, is now to ſtand as the penal code for all the Ruſſian territories: and from thoſe who have been able to peep into them, they are ſaid to deſerve highly the encouragement of the patroneſs.

We are aſſured, it is now under contemplation to paſs a law, purporting, that all perſons convicted of acts of cruelty ſhall ſuffer death within eight and forty hours after ſentence being pronounced upon them, and that no report to the King will be made of offenders of the above deſcription.

An enterprizing genius, of the name of Wright, has conſtructed a moſt ingenious machine, which he calls a Diving Cap, which is much ſuperior to all thoſe inventions denominated Diving Bells, and which have proved coffins to ſeveral diving madmen, who ventured in them. The dangers of drowning and ſuffocation are, by this contrivance, rendered impoſſible; the whole apparatus, weighing no more than two pounds ſeven ounces, is fitted on the neck, and incloſes the head only, giving the diver all the advantages of uſing his hands and feet free from any incumbrance. His machine has been examined by ſeveral gentlemen who are Fellows of the Royal Society, who have been pleaſed to ſpeak in its praiſe in terms of the higheſt panegyric. He exhibited his Diving Cap in the river Nen, which runs from Wiſbech to Northampton, at a place called Peerleſs Pool in a depth of 29 feet of water, and continued under water three hours and 17 minutes, traverſing up and down the river near two miles, picking up, as he went, foſſils, which he conveyed to the ſurface of the water by a ſtring made of a fine cord and cork, which floated as ſoon as he let them out of his hand, and entertained a moſt numerous company of ſpectators with ſeveral experiments, while he was thus employed in exploring a paſſage which never before was explored by mortals.

The conſtruction of this machine is globicular, and is twelve inches in diameter, having a pane of glaſs fixed to enable him to ſee his way, and on the top of it are two pipes of leather, guarded within with rings, to prevent preſſure, which pipes are ſo contrived as to float on the ſurface of the water, having valves, which give a free paſſage of air, and which, from the peculiarity of their contrivance, prevent the water from making way into the Cap.—From ſuch geniuſſes as Mr. Wright and Monſ. Montgolfier we may ſoon expect to make journies to the moon, or croſs over on foot from Dover to Calais, and back, with as little trouble as to go on dry land.

ANECDOTE.

WHEN General Burgoyne went over to Portugal, in the year 1762, he was attended by his Lady, and Lord George and Lady Lenox, who, on their arrival at Liſbon, took a large houſe for the accommodation of both their families. The King of Portugal, who felt his obligations to the Britiſh officers who came to defend his kingdom, was ſolicitous of paying every poſſible attention to their Ladies; he therefore preſented them with ſome very extraordinary china, ſelected from among the moſt valuable in his poſſeſſion. The preſent was highly eſteemed, while the care of it was the perpetual ſubject of converſation. There unfortunately happened, however, a little time after, to be a dreadful hurricane in the middle of the night, which induced Lady Charlotte, daughter of the late Lord Darby, married to General Burgoyne, to wake the General, and requeſt that ſhe might be allowed to fetch up the favourite china into her own chamber for its more perfect ſecurity. Accordingly, taking a wax taper in her hand, ſhe ſoon reached the cloſet, and was returning up ſtairs with the china wrapped up in the bottom of her ſhift, when in turning an angle, ſhe was ſurpriſed at the ſight of an old Scotchman belonging to Lady Lenox, who had been deſpatched on the ſame errand for his miſtreſs. The confuſion was great; the ſituation delicate; the alternative diſtreſſing: however, her Ladyſhip inſtantly dropped her *chemiſe*, and reduced the china to atoms.

The above may be depended upon as true.

From the MORNING POST *of September* 26.

A true and ſingular STORY.

A Ruſſian Nobleman of diſtinction, upon the death of his wife, retired to his country ſeat with an only daughter. His diſpoſition was ſtern, violent, and unforgiving, while that of the young lady was mild, gentle, amiable, and engaging; ſhe poſſeſſed, with all the ſoftneſs of her ſex, a form uncommonly perfect, and a countenance moſt beautifully expreſſive. She had now attained the age of ſixteen, when, one evening, to relieve herſelf from the irkſomeneſs of ſolitude, to which her father's unkindneſs doomed her, ſhe privately admitted a young man (her firſt couſin, who reſided in an adjacent town) to the pleaſure of her converſation. As here they were indulging themſelves in diſcourſe, and in forming falſe though pleaſing ideas of expected happineſs, ſhe on a ſudden heard her father's ſtep approaching, and the before mentioned youth had but juſt time to avoid his preſence, by hiding himſelf in a large cheſt, which ſtood in the apartment. The old man entered, and after an hour's ſtay, which he conſumed in giving his daughter harſh and unneceſſary lectures, he retired. Judge, O ye perſons of ſenſibility, what were the poor girl's feelings! what cruel emotions ſhe ſuffered! when ſhe found her couſin dead for want of air in his concealment. For a while anguiſh took poſſeſſion of her ſoul, which was ſoon mingled with dread of her father. In deſpair ſhe deſcended the ſtairs, and with a beating heart, and ſorrow inexpreſſible, threw herſelf upon the mercy of the porter, to whom ſhe related her grief, and begged his humane aſſiſtance to remove the body. The man to whom ſhe applied for ſuccour was near ſixty, of a form hedious, and an aſpect moſt forbidding, but his ſoul was ſtill more deteſtable. Let me haſten over the horrid tale! in ſhort, he refuſed his aid, unleſs the poſſeſſion of her perſon was to be his reward; and the ſad unhappy victim, overcome with affliction, and unable to extricate herſelf, ſunk ſubmiſſive in the arms of the villain. The wretch then removed the body to a neighbouring wood, where it was found the next day, and ſuppoſed to have been murdered. For ſome time this ſon of infamy made his wretched prey the inſtrument of his pleaſures, always threatening her with divulging what he knew. At length, when his own brutal paſſion was ſatisfied, he determined to uſe her for his intereſt, and often, by working upon her fears, forced her to give private meetings to every one to whom he choſe to condemn her; by which means he enriched himſelf conſiderably. It was her fate at length to accompany the porter one night (after her father was retired to reſt) where twelve brutes were aſſembled, in the ſhape of men, to dedicate their time to riot and debauchery. The poor dejected ſufferer was obliged to contribute to their amuſement; ſhe, with a mind innocent and virtuous, was by a cruel combination of circumſtances, compelled to endure the horrors of the moſt ſhocking proſtitution.—As ſhe ſat amongſt them, ruminating upon the terrible ſituation to which ſhe was reduced, and inwardly lamenting the fatal hour that gave her birth, ſhe obſerved the porter and the reſt of the company, overpowered by the ſtrong liquors they had drank, ſink one after another into the total inſenſibility of intoxication. Rouſed by the occaſion, and excited by deſpair, ſhe daringly ſeized a knife, and plunged it ſucceſſively into the heart of each; not one eſcaped. Then taking the key of her father's houſe from the porter's pocket, ſhe returned home, and being freed from the perſecutions of her tyrant, determined to dedicate her life in future to penitence and retirement. The death of ſo many perſons could not be concealed; yet no ſuſpicion fell upon her,—and the circumſtance was not diſcovered till ſome months afterwards, when her Confeſſor, who was a married man (which is cuſtomary in Ruſſia) divulged the ſtory to his wife, who one day, upon hearing that unfortunate girl's father boaſt of the ſuperior goodneſs of his daughter, and draw an unfavourable compariſon of her children, the enraged woman diſcovered the whole. The young lady is permitted to retire into a Convent for life, and the father is fatally convinced of his error, in having driven his daughter to ſuch extremety, from the terror he had inſpired her with towards himſelf.

I will make no comments upon this fact, but will only ſay, that it is really no fiction, or even embelliſhment of the truth itſelf; and as a confirmation, can declare, that I have heard it authenticated by many Ruſſians of the firſt diſtinction, and moſt unqueſtionable veracity.

RYMER.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31.

We are well informed, that the public demonſtrations of joy, by authority of the State, on the definitive treaty, will be exhibited in this city, about the 20th of January.

It is expected that this exhibition will be the moſt magnificent that hath been made in America. It will conſiſt of a triumphal arch fifty feet wide and forty high, exactly in the ſtile of the triumphal arches among the Romans.

The ingenious Capt. Peale, is now preparing the paintings. Among them is a ſtriking likeneſs of our juſtly beloved late Commander in Chief.

NEW-YORK, January 12.

Laſt week the following account of a very diſaſterous accident was brought to town: Six ſeamen belonging to his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Aſſiſtance of 50 guns, lying at Sandy-Hook, had confederated to deſert, jumped out of the ſhip into a yawl, and puſhing for the ſhore, were purſued by a boat manned with the firſt Lieutenant, eleven other officers, and a private ſeaman; preſently after they left the ſhip, a ſnow ſtorm aroſe; they loſt ſight of the chaſe, as well as of the Aſſiſtance, and were all of them (one excepted who is not yet accounted for) the next morning found dead on a beach near Middletown Point in New-Jerſey. The Lieutenant was the Honorable Hamilton Douglaſs Haliburton, brother to the Right Hon. the Earl of Morton; the other officers were in general related to ſome of the moſt dignified families in Great-Britain and Ireland. The Lieutenant had changed his name ſome time ago to Haliburton which entitled him to an eſtate ſaid to be two thouſand pounds a year; he was nearly related to Sir Charles Douglaſs, and had obtained the Commodore's permiſſion to make the tour of our Continent; his fine abilities and amiable accompliſhments are moſt ſincerely regretted by all his friends. We hope to obtain ſome further particulars reſpecting this melancholy cataſtrophe.

We hear that a veſſel from Port-Roſeway, bound to this place, was lately ſtranded in the Sound near White Stone; ſhe had twenty-eight paſſengers on board, one man is ſaid to be drowned.

SPRINGFIELD, December 30.

By a gentleman from West-Point, we are favoured with the following orders:

West-Point, December 23, 1783.

GARRISON ORDERS.

THE great object of the war being happily accomplished—His Excellency General WASHINGTON has directed that all the men in the respective regiments and corps, whose time of service expires previous to the 1st of January, 1785, should be discharged, and that the remainder of the infantry should be formed into one regiment.

He has nominated and appointed Col. *Henry Jackson*, Lieut. Col. *Hull*, and Major *Gibbs*, to be field officers of said regiment; and Major *Beaman*, to the command of the corps of artillery.

In conformity to his order and direction, the following officers are also appointed to the said regiment of infantry and corps of artillery.

ARTILLERY.

Captain John Donty.

Captain-Lieutenants. E Fenno, Wm. Johnson.

Lieutenants. William Price, —— Jeffers, —— Bliss, —— Bradford, —— Cunningham, —— Reed.

INFANTRY.

Captains. Isaac Frye, Joseph Potter, Joseph Williams, Job Sumner, Elnathan Haskell, Thomas Hunt, William Mills, John Hobby, Simeon Jackson.

Lieutenants. Patrick Phelon, Thomas Cushing, Jonathan Haskell, Thomas H. Canay, Ralph H. Bowles, Nathaniel Stone, Gamaliel Bradford, William Prichard, Joshua Barrow, John Adams.

Ensigns. Caleb Swan, James Sever, Jonas Sawyer, Jeremiah Lord, John Rome, Elisha Horton, John Greaton, Amasa Jackson, Charles Jackson.

Charles Seldon, Lieut. and Adjutant.

Henry Nelson, Lieut. and Q. Master.

John Hart, Surgeon.

——Leavenworth, Mate.

SALEM, January 22.

Last evening, about 40 minutes after 6, was discovered in the S. W. a COMET of very considerable magnitude, whose tail extended two or three degrees, being at that time more than an hour high, for it set about 15 minutes before 8 o'clock. Its place in the heavens, as nearly as could be judged, was between the constellations of Cetus and Aquarius, and nearly upon the tropic of Capricorn. The point of the horizon it set in was S. W. by W. a little Southerly. It seems to be retiring from the Sun; if so, 'tis probable it may be viewed for a good while to come.

BOSTON, January 19.

We have authority to say, that the paragraph in our paper of the 5th, under the London head, wherein his Excellency Mr. Adams is said to address the Revolution Society, was a mistake, and that the address was made by Mr. Gorham.

Since our last, Major-General Knox arrived in town from Head-Quarters.

On Thursday afternoon was executed in this town, one Cassumo Garcelli, a Portuguese, for the murder of Mr. John Johnson of this town.

The following simple method is recommended to prevent water from freezing in pumps: At bed-time pump a few buckets of water, and set up the pump handle with a pole as high as it will bear. This sinks the water in the pump below freezing.

NEWPORT, January 31.

Late Advices from Europe mention, that the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh has received a Royal Charter from the King, by which it is incorporated under the Title of "THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND instituted for the Advancement of Learning and useful Knowledge." The Members are divided into physical and literary Classes. The Objects of the first are Mathematics, Physic, natural History, Arts, Manufactures; of the second Antiquities and philological Learning—That the Count de Vergennes had communicated, ministerially, on the Part of the King of France, to the Ambassadors of the States-General, "That his Majesty "was ready to restore to the Republic all the "Possessions which his Forces had reconquered "from the English, without requiring any Indemnity or Compensation whatever: and that "his Majesty desired their High Mightinesses to "give the necessary Orders for receiving from "his Officers the Restitution of all those Pos-"sessions"—That a Letter from Edinburgh mentions a Discovery lately made by an ingenious Chymist there, of a Method how to prepare the Oils extracted from almost every Species of Fish, so as to produce the Substance called Spermaceti, in the greatest Quantity—That the Plague continues its Ravages at Constantinople, without Interruption, 173 Persons being carried off with it in one Day—That for the Honor of the Quakers, they have made such Remittances since the Peace, as have very near cleared off all Arrears of Debt contracted before the War—That the Commissaries appointed by the Court of London, for the Adjustment of the commercial Circumstances, not definitively settled by the Treaty of Peace, will be taken from among the superior Order of Merchants, who, besides a general theoretical Knowledge, will have that Facility and extent of treating such sort of Subjects, as can alone proceed from some Degree of Practice—That the American Treaty of Commerce is at a sort of stand, owing to the Congress having instructed their Commissioners to demand a free Admission of the Ships of the United States, to and from all the Ports of the West-India Islands under certain Regulations and Duties, and not on any Account whatever, to allow any superior commercial Advantage or exclusive Right of Trade to one European over another—That a Difference of Opinion on the most serious Subjects is held by the Delegates of the Volunteers, and the Representatives of the People of Ireland; but what is most extraordinary, the Roman Catholics and Dissenters have formed a Junction, and in their Writings and Speeches insinuate a Necessity of resorting to the first Principle of Government.

The General Assembly of the State of New-Hampshire, at their Session in December last, passed an Act for granting to the United States in Congress assembled, certain Imposts and Duties upon foreign Goods imported into that State, and for the Purpose of paying the Principal and Interest of the Debt contracted in Prosecution of the late War with Great-Britain.

His Excellency Thomas Chittenden, Esq; is elected Governor of the State of Vermont; His Honor Paul Spooner, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor; the Honorable Ira Allen, Esq; Treasurer; and Micah Townsend, Esq; Secretary.

Naval Office, Philadelphia, December 18,

Outward Entry. Ship United States, Bell, for China.

*** *The* WESTERN MAIL *not arrived when this Paper went to Press.*

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, Jan. 31.*

INWARD ENTRIES, *From*

NONE.

CLEARED, *For*

Sloop Peggy, R. Lawton, New-York.

Brigantine Don Galvez, C. Swain, Ireland.

At a special TOWN COUNCIL held in Newport, January 29, 1784, 2 o'Clock, P. M.

Present all the MEMBERS.

WHEREAS it has been reported that the Woman who lately broke out with the Small-Pox, at the lower End of the Town, took the Infection from the Person who attended her while in *Labour*.

The Council having made due Inquiry into the Matter, are of Opinion that said Report is ill-judged and without Foundation.

The Inhabitants are desired to give Information to the Town Council or Overseers of the Small-Pox, immediately after the Appearance of said Disorder.

By Order of said Council:

Witness,

PELEG BARKER, jun. Council-Clerk.

THE Members of the FELLOWSHIP CLUB are requested to meet, at the House of Mr. JOHN LAWTON, Innholder, in Newport, next Tuesday Evening at 6 o'Clock in order to transact such Business as may be laid before them.

THOMAS RUMREILL, Secretary.

Newport, January 31, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient Spermaceti Screw with all the Furniture for it, and a good fining Copper which will hold One Hundred Gallons; three wooden Screws and a Press for 36 Bags; four Candle Moulds and a Table for them; six cooling Tubs; the whole being very convenient to move to any Part of the Town. Any Person wanting the above Articles may know the Terms by applying to

WILLIAM FINCH.

Newport, January 27, 1784.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Nathan Bebee,

At his Shop next Door West of the Brick Market, *exceeding cheap for Cash*, the following Articles:

CORDUROYS,
Sattinets,
Callimancoes,
Tammies,
Shalloons,
Irish Linens,
Dowlas,
Calicoes,
Black and white trimming gauzes,
Black and white millinet,
Silk, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs,
Apron and shirting checks,
Buckrams, twists, and sewing silks,
Crewels,
Ribbands, tapes, and binding,
Complete sets of house brushes,
Sieve bottoms,
Writing paper,
Slates and pencils,
Best British ink powder, and ink-cake,
Dutch quills,
Brass, leather, and paper ink-pots,
Waters, and sealing wax,
Beaver hats,
English soles and top-pieces,
Ivory and horn combs,
Coloured and Scots thread,

Likewise,

Shovels and tongs,
Shovel pans,
Bellows,
Candlesticks,
Polish'd steel snuffers,
Warming pans,
Frying pans,
Metal tea-pots of different sizes,
Thumb-latches,
Iron scoop shovels,
Brass nob locks,
Double and single spring chest-locks,
Large and small padlocks,
Table knives and forks,
Curteau & pen-knives,
Shears and scissars,
Cork-screws,
Shoe knives,
Hammers and pincers,
Nippers,
Awl-blades,
Awl-hafts,
Tacks,
Rasps and files,
Chest hinges,
H and HL hinges,
Table joints,
Two feet rules,
Spike and other gimlets,
20d, 10d, 4d, and 3d nails,
German, English, and Swedish steel,
White metal and brass, steel top thimbles,
Plated shoe and knee buckles,
Small cross-cut and hand-saws,
Looking glasses,
A very good assortment of glass, Liverpool, and Nottingham ware,
Pewter and tin ware,
Large bibles,
Testaments,
Spelling-books,
Young man's best companion,
Daily assistants,
Childrens books,
Almanacks for 1784,

Also,

Molasses,
Loaf and brown sugar,
Souchong and bohea tea, Coffee,
Chocolate, Pepper,
Flour, Rice,
Indigo,
Starch,
Powder, shot, and flints,
Raisins, currants, and figs,
Mace, cloves, nutmegs cinnamon, and all-spice,
Spanish brown,
Copperas,
Allum,
Brimstone,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Excellent snuff at 2/3 per lb. by the doz.
Womens' sattinet and callimanco shoes, made in this town, very neat,
Also Mistick Tile for ovens and house hearths.

And sundry other articles, which are not mentioned.

The smallest favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

SPRINGFIELD, December 30.

By a gentleman from West-Point, we are favoured with the following orders:

West-Point, December 23, 1783.

GARRISON ORDERS.

THE great object of the war being happily accompliſhed—His Excellency General WASHINGTON has directed that all the men in the reſpective regiments and corps, whoſe time of ſervice expires previous to the 1ſt of January, 1785, ſhould be diſcharged, and that the remainder of the infantry ſhould be formed into one regiment.

He has nominated and appointed Col. *Henry Jackſon*, Lieut. Col. *Hull*, and Major *Gibbs*, to be field officers of ſaid regiment; and Major *Bauman*, to the command of the corps of artillery.

In conformity to his order and direction, the following officers are alſo appointed to the ſaid regiment of infantry and corps of artillery.

ARTILLERY.

Captain John Donty.

Captain-Lieutenants. E Fenno, Wm. Johnſon.

Lieutenants. William Price, —— Jeffers, —— Bliſs, —— Brandford, —— Cunningham, —— Reed.

INFANTRY.

Captains. Iſaac Frye, Joſeph Potter, Joſeph Williams, Job Sumner, Elnathan Haſkell, Thomas Hunt, William Mills, John Hobby, Simeon Jackſon.

Lieutenants. Patrick Phelon, Thomas Cuſhing, Jonathan Haſkell, Thomas H. Canay, Ralph H. Bowles, Nathaniel Stone, Gamaliel Bradford, William Prichard, Joſhua Barrow, John Adams.

Enſigns. Caleb Swan, James Sever, Jonas Sawyer, Jeremiah Lord, John Rome, Eliſha Horton, John Greaton, Amaſa Jackſon, Charles Jackſon.

Charles Seldon, Lieut. and Adjutant.

Henry Nelſon, Lieut. and Q. Maſter.

John Hart, Surgeon.

——Leavenſworth, Mate.

SALEM, January 22.

Laſt evening, about 40 minutes after 6, was diſcovered in the S. W. a COMET of very conſiderable magnitude, whoſe tail extended two or three degrees, being at that time more than an hour high, for it ſet about 15 minutes before 8 o'clock. Its place in the heavens, as nearly as could be judged, was between the conſtellations of Cætus and Aquarius, and nearly upon the tropic of Capricorn. The point of the horizon it ſet in was S. W. by W. a little Southerly. It ſeems to be retiring from the Sun; if ſo, 'tis probable it may be viewed for a good while to come.

BOSTON, January 19.

We have authority to ſay, that the paragraph in our paper of the 5th, under the London head, wherein his Excellency Mr. Adams is ſaid to addreſs the Revolution Society, was a miſtake, and that the addreſs was made by Mr. Gorham.

Since our laſt, Major-General Knox arrived in town from Head-Quarters.

On Thurſday afternoon was executed in this town, one Caſſumo Garcelli, a Portugueſe, for the murder of Mr. John Johnſon of this town.

The following ſimple method is recommended to prevent water from freezing in pumps: At bed-time pump a few buckets of water, and ſet up the pump handle with a pole as high as it will bear. This ſinks the water in the pump below freezing.

NEWPORT, January 31.

Late Advices from Europe mention, that the Philoſophical Society of Edinburgh has received a Royal Charter from the King, by which it is incorporated under the Title of "THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND inſtituted for the Advancement of Learning and uſeful Knowledge." The Members are divided into phyſical and literary Claſſes. The Objects of the firſt are Mathematics, Phyſic, natural Hiſtory, Arts, Manufactures; of the ſecond Antiquities and philological Learning—That the Count de Vergennes had communicated, miniſterially, on the Part of the King of France, to the Ambaſſadors of the States-General, "That his Majeſty "was ready to reſtore to the Republic all the "Poſſeſſions which his Forces had reconquered "from the Engliſh, without requiring any In-"demnity or Compenſation whatever: and that "his Majeſty deſired their High Mightineſſes to "give the neceſſary Orders for receiving from "his Officers the Reſtitution of all thoſe Poſ-"ſeſſions"—That a Letter from Edinburgh mentions a Diſcovery lately made by an ingenious Chymiſt there, of a Method how to prepare the Oils extracted from almoſt every Species of Fiſh, ſo as to produce the Subſtance called Spermaceti, in the greateſt Quantity—That the Plague continues its Ravages at Conſtantinople, without Interruption, 173 Perſons being carried off with it in one Day—That for the Honor of the Quakers, they have made ſuch Remittances ſince the Peace, as have very near cleared off all Arrears of Debt contracted before the War—That the Commiſſaries appointed by the Court of London, for the Adjuſtment of the commercial Circumſtances, not definitively ſettled by the Treaty of Peace, will be taken from among the ſuperior Order of Merchants, who, beſides a general theoretical Knowledge, will have that Facility and extent of treating ſuch ſort of Subjects, as can alone proceed from ſome Degree of Practice—That the American Treaty of Commerce is at a ſort of ſtand, owing to the Congreſs having inſtructed their Commiſſioners to demand a free Admiſſion of the Ships of the United States, to and from all the Ports of the Weſt-India Iſlands under certain Regulations and Duties, and not on any Account whatever, to allow any ſuperior commercial Advantage or excluſive Right of Trade to one Europe over another—That a Difference of Opinion on the moſt ſerious Subjects is held by the Delegates of the Volunteers, and the Repreſentatives of the People of Ireland; but what is moſt extraordinary, the Roman Catholics and Diſſenters have formed a Junction, and in their Writings and Speeches inſinuate a Neceſſity of reſorting to the firſt Principle of Government.

The General Aſſembly of the State of New-Hampſhire, at their Seſſion in December laſt, paſſed an Act for granting to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, certain Impoſts and Duties upon foreign Goods imported into that State, and for the Purpoſe of paying the Principal and Intereſt of the Debt contracted in Proſecution of the late War with Great-Britain.

His Excellency Thomas Chittenden, Eſq; is elected Governor of the State of Vermont; His Honor Paul Spooner, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor; the Honorable Ira Allen, Eſq; Treaſurer; and Micah Townſend, Eſq; Secretary.

Naval Office, Philadelphia, December 18,

Outward Entry. Ship United States, Bell, for China.

*** *The* WESTERN MAIL *not arrived when this Paper went to Preſs.*

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, Jan. 31.*

INWARD ENTRIES, *From*

NONE.

CLEARED, *For*

Sloop Peggy, R. Lawton, New-York.
Brigantine Don Galvez, C. Swain, Ireland.

At a ſpecial TOWN COUNCIL held in Newport, January 29, 1784, 2 o'Clock, P. M.

Preſent all the MEMBERS.

WHEREAS it has been reported that the Woman who lately broke out with the Small-Pox, at the lower End of the Town, took the Infection from the Perſon who attended her while in *Labour*.

The Council having made due Inquiry into the Matter, are of Opinion that ſaid Report is ill-judged and without Foundation.

The Inhabitants are deſired to give Information to the Town Council or Overſeers of the Small-Pox, immediately after the Appearance of ſaid Diſorder.

By Order of ſaid Council:

Witneſs,

PELEG BARKER, jun. Council-Clerk.

THE Members of the FELLOWSHIP CLUB are requeſted to meet, at the Houſe of Mr. JOHN LAWTON, Innholder, in Newport, next Tueſday Evening at 6 o'Clock in order to tranſact ſuch Buſineſs as may be laid before them.

THOMAS RUMREILL, Secretary.

Newport, January 31, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient Spermaceti Screw with all the Furniture for it, and a good fining Copper which will hold One Hundred Gallons; three wooden Screws and a Preſs for 36 Bags; four Candle Moulds and a Table for them; ſix cooling Tubs; the whole being very convenient to move to any Part of the Town. Any Perſon wanting the above Articles may know the Terms by applying to

WILLIAM FINCH.

Newport, January 27, 1784.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Nathan Bebee,

At his Shop next Door Weſt of the Brick Market, *exceeding cheap for Caſh*, the following Articles:

CORDUROYS,
Sattinets,
Callimancoes,
Tammies,
Shalloons,
Iriſh Linens,
Dowlas,
Calicoes,
Black and white trimming gauzes,
Black and white millinet,
Silk, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs,
Apron and ſhirting checks,
Buckrams, twiſts, and ſewing ſilks,
Crewels,
Ribbands, tapes, and binding,
Complete ſets of houſe bruſhes,
Sieve bottoms,
Writing paper,
Slates and pencils,
Beſt Britiſh ink powder, and ink-cake,
Dutch quills,
Braſs, leather, and paper ink-pots,
Waters, and ſealing wax,
Beaver hats,
Engliſh ſoles and toppieces,
Ivory and horn combs,
Coloured and Scots thread,

Likewiſe,

Shovels and tongs,
Shovel pans,
Bellows,
Candleſticks,
Poliſh'd ſteel ſnuffers,
Warming pans,
Frying pans,
Metal tea-pots of different ſizes,
Thumb-latches,
Iron ſcoop ſhovels,
Braſs nob locks,
Double and ſingle ſpring cheſt-locks,
Large and ſmall padlocks,
Table knives and forks,
Curteau & pen-knives,
Shears and ſciſſars,
Cork-ſcrews,
Shoe knives,
Hammers and pincers,
Nippers,
Awl-blades,
Awl-hafts,
Tacks,
Raſps and files,
Cheſt hinges,
H and HL hinges,
Table joints,
Two feet rules,
Spike and other gimlets,
10d, 10d, 4d, and 3d nails,
German, Engliſh, and Swediſh ſteel,
White metal and braſs, ſteel top thimbles,
Plated ſhoe and knee buckles,
Small croſs-cut and hand-ſaws,
Looking glaſſes,
A very good aſſortment of glaſs, Liverpool, and Nottingham ware,
Pewter and tin ware,
Large bibles,
Teſtaments,
Spelling-books,
Young man's beſt companion,
Daily aſſiſtants,
Childrens books,
Almanacks for 1784,

Alſo,

Molaſſes,
Loaf and brown ſugar,
Souchong and bohea tea, Coffee,
Chocolate, Pepper,
Flour, Rice,
Indigo,
Starch,
Powder, ſhot, and flints,
Raiſins, currants, and figs,
Mace, cloves, nutmegs cinnamon, and allſpice,
Spaniſh brown,
Copperas,
Allum,
Brimſtone,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Excellent ſnuff at 2/6 per lb. by the doz.
Womens' ſattinet and callimanco ſhoes, made in this town, very neat,
Alſo Miſtick Tile for ovens and houſe hearths.

And ſundry other articles, which are not mentioned.

The ſmalleſt favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

TO BE SOLD,

THE pleasantly situated Farm, late the Seat of John Jepson, Esq; deceased, containing about Ninety Acres of good Land, lying in Portsmouth, upon Rhode-Island, Four and an Half Miles distant from the Town of Newport; has thereon a very good House, Crib, and Barn, with Two excellent Orchards; is extremely well fenced with Stone Wall, and is well watered; has a good Garden, and many other Conveniences.

Also One Hundred Acres of good Land, on the Island of Prudence; any Person wanting to Purchase may know the Terms by Applying to the Subscriber, who is empowered to dispose of the same.

JOHN BOURS.

Newport, January 23, 1784.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Walter Easton,

At his Shop next Door South of the Brick Market, exceeding cheap for Cash, the following Articles, viz.

SUPERFINE red, light and other colour'd Broad-Cloths,
Corduroys,
Strinets,
Callimancoes,
Tammies,
Shalloons,
Moreens,
Irish Linens,
Dowlas,
Calicoes,
Black and white trimming Gauze,
Black and white Gauze Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Millinet,
Silk, Cotton, and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Apron and shirting Checks,
Buckram, Twist, and sewing Silk,
Coatings,
Red and green Baize,
Ticklinburg,
Men's Silk and worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Silk and Leather Gloves,
Black Breeches Patterns,
Wide and narrow black Sattin,
Wide and narrow black Mode,
Green and red Sarsnets,
Cambrick and Lawn,
Yard Wide Kenten Handkerchiefs,
Red, black, and spotted Velvets,
White and yellow Swanskin,
An Assortment of Ribbons,
Flowerd Serge,
Men's and Women's red Morocco Pocket-Books,
Maid's Morocco Shoes,
Callimanco and Sattinet Ditto,
Wilton Carpets,
Bedticks,
Men's Leather Shoes,
Coloured and Scotts Thread,
Slate colour'd Sattin,
Black Taffety,
Black Pelong,
Curtain Calicoes,
Dark & light Chintzes,
Lutestrings,
Russia and Irish Sheeting,
Diaper,
Marseilles Quiltings,
Rose Blankets,
Bengals,
Crapes,
Silverits,
Wide and narrow Tapes,
Wide and narrow Bindings,
Cambleteens,
Cambleis,
Tobines,
Brass Candlesticks,
Large & small Scissars,
Taylor's Shears,
Knives and Forks,
Double Knives,
Penknives,
Pewter Ink-Pots,
Plated Spurs & Whips,
Lanthorns,
Hand Trumpets,
Steel-yards,
Hammers,
Hatchets,
Flat-Irons,
Large and small Bellows,
Ivory & Horn Combs,
Brass Scales,
Cork Screws,
HL Hinges,
Padlocks,
Roman Waiters,
Large and small frying Pans,
Men's and Women's plated Shoe Buckles,
Iron Spades,
Awl Blades,
Awl Hafts,
Spike & other Gimlets,
Looking Glasses,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Molasses,
Best of Hyson and Bohea Teas,
Fleur,
Rice,
Indigo,
Snuff and Snuff-Boxes,
Thimbles, Needles, and Pins,

With sundry other Articles too tedious to mention.

Newport, January 23, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED, BY

Christ. Champlin,

And to be SOLD at his STORE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest of the best Quality—Swedish Iron in Bars assorted—Russia Duck—Oznabrigs—Ticklenburg—China Cups and Saucers—Russian Hemp—Junk of the best Kind—and a few Hogsheads of Molasses, fit for Retailing.

Newport, December 24, 1783.

Topham, Bos, and Newman,

Have for SALE at their STORE,
Near the Point Ferry,

JAMAICA Spirits, New-England Rum—Sugar—Molasses—superfine & common Flour—best Philadelphia Bar-Iron—Salt.—Also a few Barrels of Tar, &c. at the lowest Rate for Cash.

Country Produce will be taken in Part Pay.

Newport, January 9, 1784.

Just imported in the Sloop Newport Packet from Philadelphia, and to be Sold, by

GEORGE GIBBS,

SUPERFINE and common FLOUR—Bar-Iron sorted.

He has likewise for Sale Bohea Tea per Chest, Hundred, or Dozen—Cream coloured Ware in Crates—Duck by the Bolt—and Cordage of all Sizes.

The NEWPORT PACKET will sail for Philadelphia by the 20th of February—For Freight or Passage apply to said Gibbs, or to Samuel Lawton, Master, on board.

Newport, January 9, 1784.

Just imported, and to be SOLD, by

George Champlin, William Minturn, and James Robinson,

BOHEA TEA by the Chest—Swedish Iron in Bars—Ditto round—China—Russia Duck—Light Ditto—and best Philadelphia FLOUR.

Newport, December 19, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Hundred and Eighty-two Acres of Land (old Measure) lying in Nathawinna Island, in the Vineyard Sound, it consists of Meadow and Pasture Land, and is a free open and sweet Soil, has many Intervals in it very rich and well adapted to Corn; it is well watered, and its Shores abound with great Variety of Fish and Fowl. It is situated about 16 Miles from the Town of Bedford and about 9 Miles from Ponaganset, and lays directly in the Way of all coasting Vessels passing the Sound, and of foreign Vessels bound in or out of Bedford, many of which frequently Anchor near it to make a Harbour, or to wait the Tide in passing Quixes-Hole, of which it forms a Part. Its Situation not only admits of an easy and advantageous Sale of its Produce, but affords great Encouragement for a House of Entertainment. West-India Goods, at Cash Price, will be received in part Payment, or the whole Money waited for on good Security a reasonable Time. If it should not be sold before the First of March next, it will be to let from that Time. Any Person who inclines to purchase or hire it may know the Terms by applying to GEORGE HAZARD, of Newport.

January 9, 1784.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of PRIMUS GREENHILL, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to bring them in within Three Months from this Date: And all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make Payment within the above Time to

HENRY STEVENSON, Administrator.

Newport, January 23, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of Land, with a convenie Dwelling-House and a large Sh thereon situated, in St. James-street, on E ton's-Point, directly opposite Rome's Wha

Also a Farm, with two large Dwellin Houses and other Buildings thereon, Portsmouth, on Rhode-Island.

Likewise 140 Acres of Woodland, in t Town of Coventry, late the Estate of M Aaron Lopez, deceased. For further Pa ticulars apply to JACOB ROD. RIVERA, c MOSES SEIXAS.

N. B. If the Farm is not sold soon, i will than be to Let

TO BE SOLD,

And Possession given the 25th Day of March next,

A FARM consisting of about 160 Acres of Land, with a Dwelling-House thereon, a young Orchard, &c. but principally Woodland, situated in Hopkinton, within about One Mile of an Iron-Works, Four Grist-Mills, Three Saw-Mills, and Two Fulling Mills.

The Terms of Pay will be made easy, for Cash, public or private Securities, any Kind of Merchandize, or Real Estate lying in Newport, by applying to

ETHAN CLARKE.

Newport, January 16, 1784.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

A Farm containing about 320 Acres of good Land, lying upon a public Road in the Town of Exeter, about seven Miles from Updike's Newtown, and about eight Miles from Franklin's Ferry, which Farm is well wooded and watered, and proportioned with Meadow, Pasture and Plowland, and has thereon a good Dwelling-House, Barn, and Crib, with a large and good young Orchard. Whoever inclines to purchase said Farm, may know the Conditions by applying to William Hammand, of Newport, or William Hammand, Esq; of North-Kingstown. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchaser.

December 1, 1783.

WANTED,

FOUR THOUSAND Weight of good CHEESE, from 12 to 20lb. each—400 Bushels of good white and yellow ruffskin Potatoes—25 Barrels of good sound sweet Cyder, in new Barrels—also a Quantity of Oakum. For which a generous Price will be given, and good Pay made, by

JACOB ISAACKS.

Newport, January 3, 1784.

SNUFF.

EXCELLENT Snuff to be sold, at Two Shillings and Five-pence per lb. per Dozen or Half Dozen, by

CHARLES DUNBAR,

At his Shop the Corner of the Old Church-Lane, Thames-street.

Also West-India and other Goods cheap for Cash, and a very good Assortment of Crockery Ware.

ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, for News-Papers, Advertisements, &c. are desired to discharge the same up to the beginning of the present Year: As the Price of this Paper was then reduced to Nine Shillings, *per Annum, their Accounts will be made out to that Time.*

Newport, January 3, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

THE pleaſantly ſituated Farm, late the Seat of John Jepſon, Eſq; deceaſed, containing about Ninety Acres of good Land, lying in Portſmouth, upon Rhode-Iſland, Four and an Half Miles diſtant from the Town of Newport; has thereon a very good Houſe, Crib, and Barn, with Two excellent Orchards; is extremely well fenced with Stone Wall, and is well watered; has a good Garden, and many other Conveniences.

Alſo One Hundred Acres of good Land, on the Iſland of Prudence; any Perſon wanting to Purchaſe may know the Terms by Applying to the Subſcriber, who is empowered to diſpoſe of the ſame.

JOHN BOURS.

Newport, January 23, 1784.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Walter Eaſton,

At his Shop next Door South of the Brick Market, exceeding cheap for Caſh, the following Articles, viz.

SUPERFINE red, light and other colour'd Broad-Cloths,
Corduroys,
Stfinets,
Callimancoes,
Tammies,
Shalloons,
Moreens,
Iriſh Linens,
Dowlas,
Calicoes,
Black and white trimming Gauze,
Black and white Gauze Handkerchiefs,
Black and white Milliner,
Silk, Cotton, and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Apron and ſhirting Checks,
Buckram, Twiſt, and ſewing Silk,
Coatings,
Red and green Baize,
Ticklinburg,
Men's ſilk and worſted Hoſe,
Men's and Women's Silk and Leather Gloves,
Black Breeches Patterns,
Wide and narrow black Sattin,
Wide and narrow black Mode,
Green and red Sarſnets,
Cambrick and Lawn,
Yard Wide Kenten Handkerchiefs,
Red, black, and ſpotted Velvets,
White and yellow Swanſkin,
An Aſſortment of Ribbons,
Flowerd Serge,
Men's and Women's red Morocco Pocket-Books,
Maid's Morocco Shoes,
Callimanco and Sattinet Ditto,
Wilton Carpets,
Bedticks,
Men's Leather Shoes,
Colour'd and Scotts Thread,
Slate colour'd Sattin,
Black Taffety,
Black Pelong,
Curtain Calicoes,
Dark & light Chintzes,
Luteſtrings,
Ruſſia and Iriſh Sheeting,
Diaper,
Marſeilles Quiltings,
Roſe Blankets,
Bengals,
Crapes,
Silverits,
Wide and narrow Tapes,
Wide and narrow Bindings,
Cambleteens,
Cambleis,
Tobines,
Braſs Candleſticks,
Large & ſmall Sciſſars,
Taylor's Shears,
Knives and Forks,
Double Knives,
Penknives,
Pewter Ink-Pots,
Plated Spurs & Whips,
Lanthorns,
Hand Trumpets,
Steel-yards,
Hammers,
Hatchets,
Flat-Irons,
Large and ſmall Bellows,
Ivory & Horn Combs,
Braſs Scales,
Cork Screws,
HL Hinges,
Padlocks,
Roman Waiters,
Large and ſmall frying Pans,
Men's and Women's plated Shoe Buckles,
Iron Spades,
Awl Blades,
Awl Hafts,
Spike & other Gimlets,
Looking Glaſſes,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Molaſſes,
Beſt of Hyſon and Bohea Teas,
Flour,
Rice,
Indigo,
Snuff and Snuff-Boxes,
Thimbles, Needles, and Pins,
With ſundry other Articles too tedious to mention.

Newport, January 23, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED, BY

Chriſt. Champlin,

And to be SOLD at his STORE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt of the beſt Quality—Swediſh Iron in Bars aſſorted—Ruſſia Duck—Oznabrigs—Ticklenburg—China Cups and Saucers—Ruſſian Hemp—Junk of the beſt Kind—and a few Hogſheads of Molaſſes, fit for Retailing.

Newport, December 24, 1783.

Topham, Boſs, and Newman,

Have for SALE at their STORE,
Near the Point Ferry,

JAMAICA Spirits, New-England Rum—Sugar—Molaſſes—ſuperfine & common Flour—beſt Philadelphia Bar-Iron—Salt.—Alſo a few Barrels of Tar, &c. at the loweſt Rate for Caſh.

Country Produce will be taken in Part Pay.

Newport, January 9, 1784.

Juſt imported in the Sloop Newport Packet from Philadelphia, and to be Sold, by

GEORGE GIBBS,

SUPERFINE and common FLOUR—Bar-Iron ſorted.

He has likewiſe for Sale Bohea Tea per Cheſt, Hundred, or Dozen—Cream coloured Ware in Crates—Duck by the Bolt—and Cordage of all Sizes.

The NEWPORT PACKET will ſail for Philadelphia by the 20th of February—For Freight or Paſſage apply to ſaid Gibbs, or to Samuel Lawton, Maſter, on board.

Newport, January 9, 1784.

Juſt imported, and to be SOLD, by

George Champlin, William Minturn, and James Robinſon,

BOHEA TEA by the Cheſt—Swediſh Iron in Bars—Ditto round—China—Ruſſia Duck—Light Ditto—and beſt Philadelphia FLOUR.

Newport, December 19, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Hundred and Eighty-two Acres of Land (old Meaſure) lying in Naſhawinna Iſland, in the Vineyard Sound, it conſiſts of Meadow and Paſture Land, and is a free open and ſweet Soil, has many Intervals in it very rich and well adapted to Corn; it is well watered, and its Shores abound with great Variety of Fiſh and Fowl. It is ſituated about 16 Miles from the Town of Bedford and about 9 Miles from Ponaganſit, and lays directly in the Way of all coaſting Veſſels paſſing the Sound, and of foreign Veſſels bound in or out of Bedford, many of which frequently Anchor near it to make a Harbour, or to wait the Tide in paſſing Quixes-Hole, of which it forms a Part. Its Situation not only admits of an eaſy and advantageous Sale of its Produce, but affords great Encouragement for a Houſe of Entertainment. Weſt-India Goods, at Caſh Price, will be received in part Payment, or the whole Money waited for on good Security a reaſonable Time. If it ſhould not be ſold before the Firſt of March next, it will be to let from that Time. Any Perſon who inclines to purchaſe or hire it may know the Terms by applying to GEORGE HAZARD, of Newport.

January 9, 1784.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of PRIMUS GREENHILL, late of Newport, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in within Three Months from this Date: And all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make Payment within the above Time to

HENRY STEVENSON, Adminiſtrator.

Newport, January 23, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of Land, with a convenient Dwelling-Houſe and a large Shop thereon ſituated, in St. James-ſtreet, on Eaſton's Point, directly oppoſite Rome's Wharf.

Alſo a Farm, with two large Dwelling-Houſes and other Buildings thereon, in Portſmouth, on Rhode-Iſland.

Likewiſe 140 Acres of Woodland, in the Town of Coventry, late the Eſtate of Mr. Aaron Lopez, deceaſed. For further Particulars apply to JACOB ROD. RIVERA, or MOSES SEIXAS.

N. B. If the Farm is not ſold ſoon, it will than be to Let

TO BE SOLD,

And Poſſeſſion given the 25th Day of March next,

A FARM conſiſting of about 160 Acres of Land, with a Dwelling-Houſe thereon, a young Orchard, &c. but principally Woodland, ſituated in Hopkinton, within about One Mile of an Iron-Works, Four Griſt-Mills, Three Saw-Mills, and Two Fulling Mills.

The Terms of Pay will be made eaſy, for Caſh, public or private Securities, any Kind of Merchandize, or Real Eſtate lying in Newport, by applying to

ETHAN CLARKE.

Newport, January 16, 1784.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

A Farm containing about 320 Acres of good Land, lying upon a public Road in the Town of Exeter, about ſeven Miles from Updike's Newtown, and about eight Miles from Franklin's Ferry, which Farm is well wooded and watered, and proportioned with Meadow, Paſture and Plowland, and has thereon a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and Crib, with a large and good young Orchard. Whoever inclines to purchaſe ſaid Farm, may know the Conditions by applying to William Hammand, of Newport, or William Hammand, Eſq; of North-Kingſtown. The Pay will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer.

December 1, 1783.

WANTED,

FOUR THOUSAND Weight of good CHEESE, from 12 to 20lb. each—400 Buſhels of good white and yellow ruſſkin Potatoes—25 Barrels of good ſound ſweet Cyder, in new Barrels—alſo a Quantity of Oakum. For which a generous Price will be given, and good Pay made, by

JACOB ISAACKS.

Newport, January 3, 1784.

SNUFF.

EXCELLENT Snuff to be ſold, at Two Shillings and Five-pence per lb. per Dozen or Half Dozen, by

CHARLES DUNBAR,

At his Shop the Corner of the Old Church-Lane, Thames-ſtreet.

Alſo Weſt-India and other Goods cheap for Caſh, and a very good Aſſortment of Crockery Ware.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, for News-Papers, Advertiſements, &c. are deſired to diſcharge the ſame up to the beginning of the preſent Year: As the Price of this Paper was then reduced to Nine Shillings, *per Annum, their Accounts will be made out to that Time.*

Newport, January 3, 1784.